

[From the Evening Bulletin.]
**ARRIVAL OF THE
 STEAMSHIP NIAGARA.**
 SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
 REVOLUTION IN ROME.
 The Pope's Secretary Shot!
 THE FRENCH PRESIDENCY.
 CONTINENTAL AFFAIRS IN GENERAL.

Boston, Dec. 16.
 The Steamship Niagara arrived at her berth this morning with Liverpool dates to the 2d inst.

The Hibernia from Boston arrived on the 30th ult. The United States arrived at Portsmouth on the 1st.

The cholera is decreasing in England and Scotland.

The billon in the Bank of England is rapidly increasing. The shipments from Liverpool continue large. A number of American merchants are at Manchester.

The Irish journals are devoid of interest.

ITALY.

REVOLUTION IN ROME.

A Revolution has taken place in Rome, following the assassination of M. Rosa, before reported. The mob, at the instigation of the Clubs, proceeded in a body to the Quirinal palace on the 16th, where they demanded a new ministry, the immediate declaration of war, &c. About one hundred of the Swiss guards resisted them. The diplomatic body also entered the palace to protect the Pope by their moral influence. Some endeavor was made to set fire to the principal gates, but a few shot from the Swiss caused the mob to retire. Shortly afterward the civic guard, the gens d'armes of the line, and the Roman Legion, numbering some thousands, invested the palace in order of battle, and commenced a fusillade against the windows.

The Swiss were overwhelmed and the Pope's Secretary, Monsieur Palma, was shot in the breast. The attacking party, by their overwhelming force, compelled submission.

Negotiations were opened and a list of ministers, comprising the names of those who had got up the conspiracy, was sent to the Pope, who, under the duress of arms and fear of personal danger, was compelled to submit to any terms they dictated. The authority of the Pope is in fact now a nullity.

On the 18th the ministry was formed with Mazzarelli President of the Upper Chamber and President of the Council. Mamiani, Sterbina, Campello, Lurati and Serine were placed in the Ministry.

The Swiss were sent away, and the National Guard occupied their post in the castle. The popular club is the Supreme Government and decided upon all questions. The new Ministry has put forth an address, in which they say they will convolve the Chambers.

The French Government have sent a force to Civita Vecchia, to support the Pope against his subjects.

LATEST FROM ROME.

Marshal Radetzky, the commander of the Austrian forces in Italy, is reported to be dead. Accounts from Rome to the evening of the 20th, state that the most perfect tranquillity had succeeded the commotion of the 17th. The new Ministry, Campello, had arrived, and the Pope appeared to be satisfied with the new order of things, and was greatly pleased to find that the peace of his capital had been so speedily restored.

AUSTRIA.

In Vienna the energetic measures taken by the Prince Windischgratz, seem likely to secure tranquillity. The Emperor of Russia has sent the Prince a letter with the order of St. Andrew, and to Jellachich an equally flattering communication has been made, together with the order of St. Vladimir. The war in Hungary engrossed the thoughts of all. The immense army of the Imperialists is a, bout to enter Hungary, and the German papers state that the Hungarians will give them a sharp reception.

The execution of Dr. Beecher and Dr. Jelinek, for participating in the late events at Vienna, has been officially announced.

PACIFICATION OF ITALY.

It is announced that Austria has accepted the offer made by the mediating powers, to hold conferences for the pacification of Italy, at Brussels. The acceptance was the last act of Wismenberg's cabinet, and Prince Schwartzberg, on accepting the government, immediately ratified it, and expressed at the same time to the representatives of the mediating powers, the strongest desire to enter immediately on the negotiations.

M. Bastides, however, objected that it would be more advisable to wait until the President of the French Republic was elected. Lord Palmerston has acquiesced in this. The mediating powers have also agreed that the armistice should be prolonged throughout the winter and in consequence, Austria has engaged not to attack Venice by land or sea. The Sardinian Government has also engaged to retain Adalberto Albin with the Sardinian fleet at Ancona.

FRANCE.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The excitement in relation to the election continues. Gen. Cavaignac has triumphed in the debate that has taken place in the National Assembly, as far as regards the sentiments of the Chamber, by a majority of 502 to 34, by which the vote, that he had deserved well of his country, was carried.

Cavaignac in his speech, mentioned all the points of accusation made against him in not providing for the defence of Paris, and by so doing promoting the insurrection of June, with the view of raising himself to power for a brief 24 hours. His speech was highly satisfactory. The funds have improved in consequence of his increased chance for the Presidency.

On Sunday a manifesto from Louis Napoleon appeared, and a change again came over the minds of the Parisians and the star of Bonaparte was again in the ascendant.—His address was calculated to win the good opinions of all parties. He avows his republican sincerity and detestation of socialism, says he is the friend of peace with the surrounding nations, and promises if elected, that he will do all in his power without regard to party, for the benefit of the whole people.

Cavaignac has taken another step within a few days, which cannot fail to influence the contest.

In consequence of the alarming news from Italy, and fears entertained of actual personal danger to the Pope from his own subjects, and his reported flight from Rome, Cavaignac has dispatched four steam frigates, carrying a brigade of 1500 men, to Civita Vecchia, for the purpose of securing the liberty of his Holiness and respect for his person.

M. Carcelles has been sent off suddenly to Rome as Envoy Extraordinary, to confer with the French Ambassador, M. D. Harcourt; and act jointly with him in accomplishing the objects of his mission. A reinforcement of troops will immediately follow.

Cavaignac has read to the Assembly M. Bastide's instructions to M. Carcelles. The despatch repudiates in the strongest manner any intention whatever of interfering in the domestic differences between the Romans and the Holy Father.

On the day that the above communication was made to the Assembly, Gen. Lamoriciere developed his plan of reducing the army to 292,000 thereby reducing the army estimates to 220,000,000 francs.

The government is using strenuous efforts to carry Cavaignac's election, but the cause of Louis Napoleon preponderates.

LATEST FROM PARIS.

The latest news from Paris was to the 1st when a report was current on the Bourse that Prince Windischgratz had been assassinated but it was not credited.

The 5 per cents rose 3 per cent. The general impression was that the world would settle down and no riots occur whether Napoleon or Cavaignac is elected.

PRUSSIA.

The progress of the revolution in Berlin is stayed but the contest is still going on between the Court and the Chamber. Gen. Wrangel maintains the peace by the presence of his troops.

The second sitting of the Prussia Chamber at Brandenburg took place on the 28th ult. No legislative business was done. It was agreed that the House should meet on the 29th and 30th. On the latter date M. Simons intended to move that the Ministers should summon all the absent members, and in the event of their not appearing the government should be empowered to call up their several substitutes.

GERMANY.

The Frankfurt Journal states that a plot, a Republican and Socialist rising, for the assassination of several members of the German Parliament had been discovered.

SICILY.

The London Times says—"We are happy to state on the authority of our well-informed local correspondent at Messina, that an almost immediate settlement of the pending dispute between the King of Naples and his Sicilian subjects, is expected to take place."

THE GOLD REGION.

After a careful examination of the accounts from the "Gold Region," by Col. Mason, Mr. Larkin, Mr. Colton and others, we ascribe three fourths to exaggeration, produced by excitement. Each of the narrators seems to have been dazzled, and in no condition to consider sober realities. Col. Mason, who travelled up the American Fork, a branch of the Sacramento, saw gold on his banks, and on those of the tributaries. But all his statements of quantities rest upon the authority of others. This person told me this, and that person told me that. Now as all these persons were occupied in their own digging, and highly excited, they gave themselves no time for inspecting the operations of each other; and hence neither of them was the best authority for the success of his neighbors. And under such excitement, we must take for granted that great stories would readily start up from trifles, and grow rapidly in travelling. But taking the whole of Col. Mason's estimate, founded upon what he was told, we find an aggregate not very astonishing. Four thousand men are engaged in digging, and obtained \$30,000 or \$50,000 daily. Assuming \$40,000 as the daily average, we find only \$10 daily for each man. If then 4000 men dig incessantly during the 312 working days of the year, each procuring \$10 daily, the aggregate produce will be only \$1,248,000. If the diggers be 40,000, the annual produce will be only \$12,500,000. If then 400,000 men dig gold annually for ten years, at this rate of produce, the quantity obtained will be \$1,250,000,000. And considering that the present circulating coin of the world is \$5,000,000,000, and that the consumption of gold in the arts, since the process of magnetic gilding was discovered, has annually increased, we do not apprehend any monetary disturbance, or enormous augmentation of prices, or depreciation of the precious metals, even should 400,000 men dig gold in California during every working day of the next ten years, at a produce of \$10, by each. But nobody can dig gold in California during the rainy season of three months; and 400,000 men will not be thus employed there; and the diluvial deposit on these branches of the Sacramento will not endure for ten years. If the gold endures for five years, and 40,000 men dig during 240 days of each year, each gathering \$10 daily, the whole produce will be only \$96,000,000 annually, or \$480,000,000 in five years. The coin now in the United States amounts to \$96,000,000, and the paper to twice as much. If then the whole of this paper be extinguished, and its place be supplied by gold, the amount of "circulating medium" among us would be precisely equal to the present. And if the remainder of this gold, \$288,000,000, should go abroad, as it would, we see nothing very alarming, to our own country or the world.

THE KENTUCKY PAPERS are beginning to discuss the subject of emancipation, which they say will form a prominent topic before the coming Constitutional Convention. The Louisville Courier says that nothing can be hoped for short of the removal of the negroes from Kentucky.

THE NAME OF THE PRIZE TRAGEDY.—"Mahomed," is the title, it is said of the prize tragedy written by Mr. Miles, of Baltimore, and which took Mr. Forrest's \$1000 award.

The British Army consists of about 124,000 rank and file, and is officered by 5,734 persons.



SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1848.

H. B. MANNES, Editor and Proprietor.

E. W. CARR, Evans' Building, Third street, opposite the Philadelphia Exchange, is regularly authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for this paper, and receipt for the same.

Persons indebted to the office of the American up to April 1849, are notified to make final settlement with H. B. Mannes, in whose hands the books of the late firm are left for collection.

An active boy about 14 or 15 years old, would be taken as an apprentice, at this office.

The present season is probably the mildest that has been known for many years. On Tuesday last the weather was not only pleasant, but actually too warm for comfort in the sun. It was a day that would have done no discredit to August, and seemed altogether out of place for the 19th of December. By way of contrast, we publish the following extract from our files of December 3d 1842:

"Snow.—For three consecutive Wednesdays we have had a fall of Snow. The first two were slight; but that of Wednesday last was one of the real old-fashioned snows—dry, deep, and based on a solid foundation. The depth is about 15 inches."

Our next Court will commence on the first of January or New Years day, to continue two weeks. There appears to be plenty of business, as can be seen by the trial list, published in another column.—There are no less than eighty causes set down for trial, and yet our lawyers all complain, that the profession is growing every day, less lucrative.

SNYDERTOWN PACK.—We ask our subscribers who receive their papers at Snyderstown to bear with us a while in regard to the delivery of their papers. Congress, in a few months will relieve us from further trouble, by a law allowing newspapers to be carried in the mail free of postage, within the county.

MUSIC AT DAWN OR SONGS FOR THE PEOPLE.—This is the great month for morning concerts, and in this place there are not a few performers of all sizes and conditions. The music is generally heard about daylight, and although the musicians are generally confined, in parties of from two to four, they invariably perform solos, or sing one at a time. They never sing but one song, and that is the "Song of the Knife;" not exactly in a *soprano*, but rather in a guttural voice. The music is not the most melodious in the world, and unlike the dying swan, the last notes are not the sweetest, though they are undoubtedly the shrillest. Alas! what a death blow to the ideal and beautiful, to think as we lay half awake, listening to these strains, from various quarters, that they are but a prelude to sausages and bacon.

GEN. BRADY.—Our last weeks paper contained a small article stating that Gen. Brady had been stripped of his command at Detroit. We could scarcely credit the report which was received with no little indignation, but have heard nothing in relation to it since. We have heard no cause assigned for this act, but have heard it suggested, that the old soldier's opposition to Gen. Cass has had something to do with it. We hope not. Such a tyrannical exercise of power would be most disgraceful.—Gen. Brady is a native of this place where most of his family connexions still reside. He is now upwards of seventy years of age, and would, therefore, ere long by the course of nature, have been removed to another world. His gallantry at the battle of Bridgewater, in the war of 1812, should have shielded him from anything like proscription.

CALIFORNIA GOLD MINES.—The present excitement, in regard to the gold mines in California will result in the speedy settlement of that country by American citizens, but we venture to predict that nine tenths of those who go out to realize fortunes in hunting for gold will be disappointed. Thousands however will be on their way thither before Spring. From what we can learn, we would greatly prefer going round Cape Horn. The difficulty of getting across the isthmus, from Chagres to Panama, is greater than many imagine.—Chagres is a small village of huts, containing a population of about 500, almost all negroes.

It is one of the most unhealthy spots on the globe. From Chagres to Cruces about 40 miles, the river is navigated by small canoes. The fare, a doubleton, in ordinary times. From Cruces, a small village, the route across the Isthmus is a mere bridle path, performed on horses or mules, persons carrying their own provisions with them. The mud holes and swamps are numerous. After a weary journey of eight or ten hours you have a sight of the broad and glittering Pacific ocean, and the towers of the Cathedral of Panama, now about four miles distant. Panama is a city of about 7,000 inhabitants.

At Panama travellers may have to lay for weeks and months before a passage can be had for California. These are certainly great drawbacks to this route.

POSTAGE.
 The Post Master General is opposed to the reduction of postage on all letters to three cents. His recommendation is five cents on all letters of not more than a half ounce, without regard to distance. Such a law will no doubt be passed this session, and we should not be surprised to see the postage on all letters pre-paid, reduced to three cents.

In regard to the law carrying newspapers free within the county, or under 30 miles, there is but one opinion and it must pass if publishers of papers are true to themselves. The receipts of the Department, are now a half a million of dollars more than the expenditures.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.—The difficulties have not yet been adjusted. The novelty of this species of anarchy is beginning to wear off, and people take less interest in the matter. We trust, that ere many days, they will put an end to proceedings that are disgraceful to the age, especially among a civilized and intelligent people.

The water was drawn off the Juniata division of the Pennsylvania canal, from the Millerstown dam to the junction at Duncan's Island, on the 18th instant. The other portions of the public works will be kept open as long as the weather permits.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—The barber under the Pennsylvania Hotel at Harrisburg, made an attempt to murder the hostler, by inflicting severe wounds in the arm and side. The man is not expected to live. The barber has been arrested.

The Hon. G. E. Badger was re-elected to represent the State of N. C., in the United States Senate for six years from the 4th of March next.

THE CROWD AT PANAMA.—The latest account from Panama reports 6000 persons gathered there awaiting some means of conveyance to the gold region of California.

[From the Phila. Ledger.]

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.

SENATE.—The Vice President called the Senate to order at 12 o'clock, noon. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Slicer. Numerous petitions and memorials were presented and referred.

Mr. Cameron presented a petition praying for the reduction of the existing tariff. Mr. Sturgeon presented a petition praying for the reduction of postage.

Mr. Douglass presented a petition from Mr. O'Reilly, asking for the right of way to construct a continuous telegraph line to California.

Mr. Douglass, pursuant to previous notice, moved to take up his amendment to the California bill, for the purpose of referring it to the Committee on Territories, and moved it be so referred. Mr. D's amendment empowered the judges, &c. of the districts, to provide for the election of seventy-five Delegates to a Convention to form a Constitution for the State of California, and to apportion that number of delegates to the number of voters in each district, and gives the said authorities the power to prescribe the time and place for the assembling of said Convention. The 5th section provides that all citizens of the United States residing within the limits of the Territory, and all Mexicans who have been citizens of the United States, shall be entitled to vote for said delegates to the Constitutional Convention, and further provides that no white male citizen shall be entitled to vote who has not obtained the age of 21 years.

Mr. Berrien moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Upon this motion a very animated debate took place, in which Messrs. Douglass, Berrien, Hale, Clayton and others took part.

The motion of reference to the Committee on Territories was lost by a vote of 24 yeas to 25 nays.

The motion to refer to the Committee on the Judiciary finally prevailed.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.—Under this head, the following items of intelligence are given:

Insurrection Apprehended in Central Germany.—Accounts from Bavaria, Darmstadt, and Baden, represent affairs as being in a very uneasy state. Apprehensions of an immediate insurrection throughout Central Germany are entertained.

The Roman Chamber and the Pope.—At the sitting of the Roman Chamber on the 21st of November, a resolution of fidelity to the Pope was rejected. It is doubtful if any thing short of his actual dethronement will satisfy the turbulent spirits of that city.

The Reported Assassination of Windischgratz.—The report of the assassination of Prince Windischgratz, the leading Austrian General at Vienna, which was current at Paris, is also reported by two German papers.

A TELEGRAPHIC JOKE.—The operators, who telegraphed the President's message to the West, by way of expressing their joy, we suppose, at finishing the heavy job, added "God and Liberty," but unfortunately the editors supposed the words were a part of the message, and added them so as to read, "God and Liberty—Jas. K. Polk." and in this way it is published throughout the entire West.

A TAME WOLF IN CINCINNATI.—A Mr. Harwood having succeeded in domesticating a wolf, kept him for a watch dog, and he had proved to be perfectly obedient to him in most things. While he was engaged a few days ago with one of his workmen, the animal became excited at the man and seizing him by one leg nearly tore the flesh off, paying no attention whatever to Mr. Harwood's efforts to stop him. The ferocious creature was finally killed by the men present with pick-axes, and the wounded man taken care of.

CALIFORNIA—ITS COMMERCIAL ADVANTAGES, &c.

A recent number of that very able work, "Hunt's Merchants' Magazine," contains an excellent article of the commercial advantages of California, from which we make extracts:

WHEN DISCOVERED AND COLONIZED.—Upper California was discovered in 1548, by Cavellio, the Spanish navigator. In 1578 the northern portion of it was visited by Sir Francis Drake, who called it New Albion. It was first colonized by the Spaniards in 1768, and formed a province of Mexico until after the revolution in that country."

ITS BOUNDARY AND EXTENT.—"It is bounded by Oregon on the North, the forty-second degree of north latitude being the boundary line of the two territories; on the East by the Rocky Mountains, on the South by Sonora and old or Lower California, and on the West by the Pacific Ocean; its extent from North to South being about 700 miles, and the average distance from East to West is about the same. The strip of country along the Pacific Ocean, about 700 miles in length, and an average of 125 miles in breadth, bounded on the East by the Sierra Nevada, and on the West by the Pacific, is the only fertile portion of this extensive territory."

ITS RIVERS AND NOBLE VALLEY.—"The Sacramento and Joquin rivers have each a course of from 300 to 400 miles; the first flowing from the North, and the last from the South, and both emptying into the Bay of San Francisco at the same point. They water the large and fertile valley lying between the Sierra Nevada and the coast range of mountains. This noble valley, the first in California, and one of the most magnificent in the world, is about 500 miles long and 50 wide. It is bounded on the East by the great Snowy Mountains, and on the West by the low range, which in many places divides into significant hills, and has its northern terminus at the strait of Carquenes, on the Bay of San Francisco, and its southern near the Colorado river, which is the largest in Upper California, and has a course of about 1,000 miles, emptying itself into the Gulf of California in latitude about 32 deg. North."

BAY OF SAN FRANCISCO.—"The Bay of San Francisco is about 45 miles long at its extreme points if taken in a straight line in a north-westerly and a south-southeasterly direction, and its greatest width about 12 miles.—From its position and extent, the city and port of the same name must become the depot for all the produce of the great rivers and valleys. It will also become the great naval station of the Pacific, and here also will be the great rendezvous for whalers."

TOWN OF SAN FRANCISCO.—"The town of San Francisco is regularly laid out in lots of fifty varas square, generally six of which form a block. Some, however, are in lots of 100 varas, and are also in blocks of six. The streets are from 50 to 100 feet wide. There are large hotels here, besides boarding and public house. Two wharves are nearly completed, which are indispensable to the mercantile houses, and other important facilities for trade are in progress."

THE CLIMATE AND PRODUCTIONS.—"The thermometer ranges at San Francisco from 60 degs. to 75 degs. A peach orchard bloomed in January and the fruit uninjured. Culinary vegetables are raised the year round.—Wheat succeeds admirably, yielding in quality equal to Genesee or Egyptian. In grapes and wine, this land will, ere long, challenge the world. It is emphatically the land of the vine."

"Sheep are very prolific, and subject to no diseases; and here is the pasturage and climate for growing the finest Merino and Saxony fleeces. Old Spain and New Holland not excepted."

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—"The following statistics furnished by the Collector of the Port of San Francisco, embrace the quarter ending December 31, 1847:—Total value of exports for the quarter, \$19,597,53, of which \$30,353,85 were of the produce of California, and were shipped as follows:—to Peru, \$21,438,36; Mazatlan, \$560; Russian America, \$7,285,50; Tahiti, \$700; Sandwich Islands, \$320. The balance were of the produce of foreign countries, \$19,343,68, and shipped as follows: to the United States, \$2,160; Sandwich Islands \$12,142,18; Mazatlan, \$4,831,50.

Total imports for the same period, \$53,589,73, of which \$6,790,54 came from the United States, \$7,701,59 from Oregon, \$3,676,44 from Chili, \$31,740,73 from Sandwich Islands, \$2,471,32 from Russian America, \$492,57 from Bremen, and \$710,54 from Mexico.

GENERAL REMARKS.—"At present a large portion of the trade at San Francisco is indirect, and consequently costly to the consumers, who have to pay duties and profits to the merchants and governments of other countries by the channels of traffic. In selecting the port of San Francisco, for a naval establishment upon the Pacific, our government has shown a degree of sagacity worthy of the highest statesmanship. Without the snore which American ports could extend to our commerce, we have already four-fifths of all the shipping upon the Pacific under our own flag. With the assistance of a secure naval establishment on the western coast, under American laws, our commercial interests must rapidly increase."

"It has been shown that about \$32,000 of the trade of San Francisco for the three months ending 31st December, 1847, was with the Sandwich Islands, and mostly for articles not the growth or produce of them.—It would be a moderate estimate to allow the same amount of trade with all the other California ports for the same period, and this would be an annual indirect and costly trade of about \$250,000. The amount of trade which the Sandwich Islands have heretofore annually enjoyed from our men-of-war, whalers, and merchantmen, is about \$450,000, which must soon be transferred to our merchants on the coast of California, and is mostly for beef, pork, flour, poultry, vegetables, &c."

"A recent arrival from Canton has shown the practicability of voyages being made between San Francisco and China in forty-five days; and the average period of voyages from San Francisco to the Mexican port down the coast, and the Sandwich Islands, is less than twenty days."

OFFICIAL—THE GOLD ASSAYED—EXTRAORDINARY PURITY.

We publish below the official letter copied from the Union, of the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia to the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the assay of the California gold.

The gold assayed, the Union says, yielded \$36,492. The purity is extraordinary, the gold dust yielding 981 pure gold; the melted gold yielding within 6-1000, or six dollars in the one thousand dollars, of the mint standard of 900. This far exceeds expectation, and places the extraordinary purity of the gold beyond controversy.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES.
 Philadelphia, Dec. 11, 1848.

SIR: On the 5th instant, we received, as I have already had the honor to inform you, the first deposit of gold from California. It was deposited by Mr. David Carter, who brought it from San Francisco by the isthmus route. It weighed 1804.59 ounces troy; of which 1423.80 was from the lower surface mines, and 380.79 from those at Feather river. On the 9th instant another deposit was sent by the Secretary of War, which weighs 228 ounces.

The gold was of two sorts in external character, though apparently not different as to quality. The first, from the "dry diggings," was in grains, which averaged from one to two pennyweights, the other variety, from the swamps or margins of the streams, being in small flat spangles, of which, on an average, it would take six or seven to weigh one grain. Of these, by far the larger part of the deposits was composed.

The gold was melted in six parcels, and the loss by melting, due to the earthy and oxidizable matter which disappears in this operation, averaged about 2 1/2 per cent. of the original weight. The loss thus reported is moderate, and shows that the gold had been carefully washed.

Assays of the melted gold were made with great care, and the results showed a variation in fineness from 892 to 897 thousandths—the average of the whole being 894. This is slightly below the standard fineness, which is 900.

The average value per ounce of the bullion, before melting, is \$18.05; that of the same in bars after melting, is \$18.50.

The whole value of the gold in the two deposits was \$36,492, besides a few ounces reserved in the native state for the Secretary of War, at his request.

Very respectfully, your faithful servant,
 R. M. PATTERSON, Director

Hon. Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury.

GOLD IN VIRGINIA.—The following letters appears in the New York Evening Post. It was written by a gentleman travelling in Virginia to a friend in New York:

FREDRICKSBURG, Va., Dec. 1, 1848.

I was at the Whitehall mines.—Mr. Boding was there in high spirits. In sinking a shaft yesterday, they cut through a corner of a very rich vein, and Mr. Boding washed out our panful of the ore, one hundred and twenty-five pennyweights pure gold, worth \$125. Mr. R. C. Taylor of Philadelphia, was there and saw it washed, and weighed it.

Com. Stockton, with three negroes, last week panned out, in hand mortars, from the common ore, six pounds of pure gold in two or three days.

You must not think that I am exaggerating in what I have written about Whitehall, for I have stated nothing but facts.

This looks like a very respectable opposition to California. We are certainly living in the golden age.

JOHN EARNSWORTH, *Proth.*

Prothotary's office
 Salisbury Dec. 2, 1848.

LIST OF JURORS

Northumberland County for January Term, A. D. 1849.

Grand Jurors.

Sunderby—Christian Bower, Peter Hileman, Edward Oyster, Thomas Rossiter.

Upper Augusta.—John Krigbaum, Jas. Kramer, et. Jas. Lytle.

Lower Augusta.—Christopher Campbell, Wm. H. Kane, Samuel H. Kane, John Caseman, Elias Koch.

Coal.—John Hein.

Jarlson.—Mark Leander.

Lower Mahoning.—Michael Lakin.

Point.—Francis Gibson, Jacob Snyder, Chancy Carrey.

Chillicothe.—Wm. Huff.

Altman.—John Murray, Jacob Houts.

Torch.—Daniel S. McFalls.

Delaware.—J. Keiser.

Leid.—Jacob Karchner.